

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

0230-0158P

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/856976

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/JP99/05386

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

September 30, 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

None

TITLE OF INVENTION

PLANT TRANSFORMATION VECTORS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

KURAYA, Yoshiki; KOMARI, Toshihiko; HIEI, Yukoh

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1).
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau. WO01/25459 A1
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☒ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 20. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98-1.449 and International Search Report w/ cited documents
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:
 - 1.) Preliminary Amendment
 - 2.) Information Disclosure Statement- 1449 w/5 references
 - 3.) International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)
 - 4.) PCT Request
 - 5.) PCT/RO/101
 - 6.) (2) sheets of Formal Drawings

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (of claims, not 37 CFR 1.53)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER															
NEW 09/856976		PCT/JP99/05386		0230-0158P															
21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS		PTO USE ONLY													
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$		860.00													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLAIMS</th> <th>NUMBER FILED</th> <th>NUMBER EXTRA</th> <th>RATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Claims</td> <td>8 - 20 =</td> <td>0</td> <td>X \$18.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent Claims</td> <td>2 - 3 =</td> <td>0</td> <td>X \$80.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	Total Claims	8 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$		0	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE																
Total Claims	8 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00																
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00																
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) Yes				\$		270.00													
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$		1,130.00													
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$		0													
SUBTOTAL =				\$		1,130.00													
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$		0													
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$		1,130.00													
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$		40.00													
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$		1,170.00													
Amount to be:				\$		refunded													
charged				\$		0													

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ **1,170.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

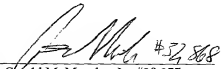
b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account. No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **02-2448**.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

Send all correspondence to:
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P.O. Box 747
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Date: May 30, 2001

By  #28,977
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09/856976

531 Rec'd PCT

30 MAY 2001

PATENT
0230-0158P

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: KURAYA, Yoshiki et al. Conf.:
Int'l. Appl. No.: PCT/JP00/05386
Appl. No.: New Group:
Filed: May 30, 2001 Examiner:
For: PLANT TRANSFORMATION VECTORS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

May 30, 2001

Sir:

The following Preliminary Amendments and Remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Before line 1, insert --This application is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT International Application No. PCT/JP00/05386 which has an International filing date of September 30, 1999, which designated the United States of America and was not published in English.

IN THE CLAIMS:

4. (Amended) The plant transformation vector according to claim 1, wherein the T-DNA sequence contains a marker gene that permits the selection of the transformant.

5. (Amended) The plant transformation vector according to claim 1, wherein the replication origin permits replication of the vector in bacteria including bacteria for vector amplification and *Agrobacterium*.

6. (Amended) A method of transforming plants comprising using an *Agrobacterium* host cell containing the vector according to claim 1.

VERSIONS WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

4. (Amended) The plant transformation vector according to [any one of claims 1 to 3] claim 1, wherein the T-DNA sequence contains a marker gene that permits the selection of the transformant.

5. (Amended) The plant transformation vector according to [any one of claims 1 to 4] claim 1, wherein the replication origin permits replication of the vector in bacteria including bacteria for vector amplification and *Agrobacterium*.

6. (Amended) A method of transforming plants comprising using an *Agrobacterium* host cell containing the vector according to [any one of claims 1 to 5] claim 1.

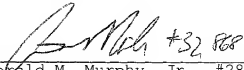
REMARKS

The specification has been amended to provide a cross-reference to the previously filed International Application. The claims have been amended to delete improper multiple dependencies and place the application into better form for examination.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By  #32 888
Gerald M. Murphy, Jr., #28,977

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0230-0158P

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VERIFICATION OF A TRANSLATION

I, the below named translator, hereby declare that:

My name and post office address are as stated below;

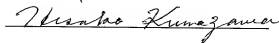
That I am knowledgeable in the English language and in the language in which the below identified application was filed, and that I believe the English translation of International Application No. PCT/JP99/05386 is a true and complete translation of the above identified International Application as filed.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Dated this 18th day of May, 2001

Full name of the translator: Hisako KUMAZAWA

Signature of the translator:



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SPECIFICATION
PLANT TRANSFORMATION VECTORS

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to plant transformation
vectors, more particularly, vectors useful in
Agrobacterium-mediated plant transformation. The invention
further relates to a method of transforming plants using
the vectors. The invention is particularly useful for
10 generating transgenic plants that may be taken as food.

BACKGROUND ART

It has long been known that *Agrobacterium*
(*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*), is a soil bacterium which
15 causes Crown gall disease in many dicotyledonous plants.
In the ninety-seventies, it was found that the Ti plasmid
of *Agrobacterium* is involved in pathogenicity and that
T-DNA which is part of the Ti plasmid is integrated into
the plant genome. It was later revealed that the T-DNA
20 contained the hormone synthesis genes (cytokinins and
auxins) necessary for crown gall tumorigenesis and that
those genes, although derived from bacteria, are expressed
in plants. A group of genes that are located in the
virulence region (*Vir* region) of the Ti plasmid are
25 necessary to the excision of T-DNA and its transfer to
plants, and furthermore, the border sequences that are
located on opposite ends of T-DNA are required for the
excision, which are called the right border sequence and

the left border sequence. *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*, another *Agrobacterium* species has a similar system involving the Ri plasmid.

5 Stated more specifically, the proteins produced on the basis of the genes located in the *vir* region (*vir* proteins) recognize the right and left border sequences to integrate the T-DNA located between the border sequences into plant genome. This function provided the basis for the transformation of plants with a foreign gene pre-inserted
10 into T-DNA, thereby giving rise to the development of *Agrobacterium*-mediated plant transformation technology.

Most recently, however, several reports have appeared describing that, in certain kinds of plants, it is sometimes observed that T-DNA is not excised at the border
15 sequences, and hence, T-DNA can be transferred into the plant chromosome together with a region adjacent to T-DNA (Ramanathan et al., Plant Molecular Biology 28, 1149-1154 (1995), and Kononov et al., Plant Journal 11, 945-957 (1997)). If a DNA element other than T-DNA is co-
20 transferred, the resulting transgenic plants will be suspected of having unexpected characteristics, which could have a negative impact on public acceptance of food products made of transgenic plants. It is therefore desired to develop a method whereby it can be ensured that
25 unnecessary non-T-DNA sequences of *Agrobacterium* will not transfer to plant chromosomes.

The inventors supposed that the *vir* proteins of *Agrobacterium* sometimes fail to recognize the border

sequences and this may explain the reason why non-T-DNA is transferred into plant chromosome together with T-DNA. No vectors have yet been developed that can suppress or reduce the transfer of non-T-DNA segment with a view to solving
5 said problem.

Based on the above supposition, the inventors have conducted intensive studies for creating vectors for use in *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. In order to reduce the probability that non-T-DNA element is transferred to
10 plant chromosome the inventors modified the vector with a view to increasing the efficiency of the *vir* proteins of *Agrobacterium* to recognize the border sequence/s. As a result, it has been found that while two border sequences exist in the transformation vector, the probability of the
15 integration of non-T-DNAs can be reduced by providing a plurality of left border sequences. The present invention has been accomplished on the basis of this finding.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention provides a plant transformation vector based on the function of *Agrobacterium*, wherein the left border sequence has been modified such as to reduce the possibility of the integration of any non-T-DNA segment into plant chromosomes. More particularly, the invention
25 provides a plant transformation vector comprising a right border sequence and a left border sequence that can be recognized by the *vir* proteins of *Agrobacterium*, a T-DNA region located between these border sequences and into

which a gene to be introduced into the plant can be inserted, and a replication origin (*ori*) that enables replication of said vector in bacteria (e.g. *Agrobacterium* and bacteria for vector amplification), wherein said left
5 border sequence has been modified such as to reduce the possibility of integration of any non-T-DNA sequence into plant chromosomes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Fig. 1 shows vector pSLB0 used in the Example; this vector was prepared from pSB11 by modifying it to have within the T-DNA region a cassette, for expressing the hygromycin resistance gene under control of a ubiquitin promoter and a ubiquitin intron, then inserting a cassette
15 for expressing the GUS gene containing a catalase intron under control of a ubiquitin promoter, at the site recognizable by restriction enzyme StuI; and

Fig. 2 shows maps of the areas of vectors pSLB0, pSLB2 and pSLB3 in the neighborhood of the left border sequence
20 (which is hereunder sometimes referred to as LB). To prepare pSLB2 and pSLB3, a synthetic DNA fragment having two or three left border sequences was inserted into pSLB0 between LB and the GUS expressing cassette at the restriction site of PvuII. In pSLB2, two left border
25 sequences were inserted by the synthetic DNA fragment (the inserted left border sequence/s is hereunder referred to as sLB) to give a total of three LBs, and in pSLB3, three sLBs were inserted by the synthetic DNA fragment to give a total

of four LBs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

(1) Vector preparation

5 The vector of the invention has the left border sequence modified to operate such as to reduce the possibility of the integration of an unnecessary DNA sequence/s, i.e. a non-T-DNA sequence/s into plant chromosomes. In a preferred embodiment, the invention
10 provides the vectors having the left border sequence modified such as to comprise the placement of more than one DNA sequence that can be recognized by *vir* proteins (e.g. a known left border sequence).

 DNA fragments comprising more than one left border
15 sequence can be prepared by various known methods on the basis of known border sequences. For example, one can synthesize a single-stranded DNA molecule having the same sequence as a left border sequence which is contained in an available Ti plasmid, prepare the double-stranded DNA
20 molecule from the single strand, and if necessary, link two or more of such double-stranded DNAs together. The obtained DNA fragment can be then inserted into a plant transformation vector at a suitable restriction site nearby up/downstream of the existing left border sequence located
25 downstream of the T-DNA region. In this way, the vector of the invention can be easily constructed.

 The plant transformation vector from which the vector of the invention can be prepared by modifying its left

border sequence should at least have a right and a left border sequences that can be recognized by *vir* proteins, a T-DNA sequence located between the right and left border sequences and into which can be inserted a gene to be introduced into the plant, and a replication origin that can operate in bacteria for replication of the vector (e.g. *Escherichia coli*). The preferred plant transformation vector has a replication origin that can operate in *Agrobacterium*.

- 10 As long as these requirements are satisfied, various vectors can be modified on the left border sequence. For example, the various vectors used in the following plant transformation methods based on *Agrobacterium* can be modified:
- 15 (i) a small intermediate cloning vector having right and left border sequences and which has a foreign gene inserted into T-DNA, and an acceptor Ti plasmid having the *vir* region are subjected to homologous recombination to prepare a hybrid Ti plasmid vector, and the plant is infected with
- 20 *Agrobacterium* containing the hybrid Ti plasmid vector;
 (ii) a foreign gene is inserted into the T-DNA region of a small Ti plasmid having no *vir* region (the plasmid is commonly called a mini plasmid or a micro Ti plasmid and is capable of replication in many bacteria) and the plasmid is
- 25 introduced into *Agrobacterium* which harbors a plasmid having the *vir* region but no T-DNA, and the plant is infected with the *Agrobacterium* containing the two plasmids;

(iii) a small intermediate cloning vector having a right and a left border sequences and which has an foreign gene inserted into T-DNA, and an acceptor Ti plasmid having a portion of the *vir* region (i.e., *vir* gene lacking a portion of the full length of the *vir* region) are subjected to homologous recombination to prepare a hybrid Ti plasmid vector, the hybrid Ti plasmid vector is introduced into *Agrobacterium* which has the *vir* region (full length) harboring but T-DNA deficient plasmid introduced in it, and the plant is infected with the *Agrobacterium* containing the two plasmids. The various vectors used in these methods can be modified on the left border sequence. Small Ti plasmids with a modification on the left border sequence are easy to handle in operations such as for modifying the foreign gene in T-DNA and hence are a preferred embodiment of the vector of the invention. Examples of such small Ti plasmids include pBI101 and pBI121 (both being available from CLONTECH), as well as pSB11 which was used in the Example to be described later.

The concept of the invention is applicable not only to the Ti plasmid but also to the Ri plasmid.

The vector of the invention may contain a marker gene in the T-DNA sequence that permits selection of the transformant, such as an antibiotic resistance gene or a luminescence gene. To be specific, commonly used marker genes may be employed in the usual manner and they include antibiotic resistance genes such as those conferring resistance to tetracycline, ampicillin, kanamycin,

neomycin, hygromycin and spectinomycin, and luminescence genes such as the luciferase gene, β -galactosidase, green fluorescence protein (GFP), β -lactamase and chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT) genes. Besides these genes, the
5 vector may contain another marker gene outside of the T-DNA sequence, preferably downstream of the left border sequences. The marker gene placed in that position is useful for evaluating the effectiveness of the modified border sequences.

10 The term "replication origin" as used in this specification means a specific DNA region in which the replication reaction is initiated, commonly called *ori*.

(2) Transformation

To use the vector of the invention, a foreign gene for
15 the intended transformation is inserted into the T-DNA region. The foreign gene to be inserted usually contains a promoter that can operate in the host plant and the structural gene encoding the characteristic to be conferred to the plant linked downstream of the promoter. If
20 necessary, more than one gene may be linked together and, in addition or alternatively, a sequence for enhancing the efficiency of expression may be interposed between the promoter and the downstream structural gene before insertion into the T-DNA region.

25 Before being introduced into a target plant, the vector of the invention which harbors the foreign gene is introduced into a bacterial of *Agrobacterium* species capable of infecting the plant (e.g. *Agrobacterium*

tumefaciens). To this end, various methods well known to the skilled artisan can be employed. For example, the vector may be transferred into the *Agrobacterium* by conjugation; if possible, the *Agrobacterium* may be directly transformed with the vector of the invention containing the foreign gene.

Conventional techniques may be employed to infect the plant with the *Agrobacterium* containing the vector of the invention and they include, for example, wounding part of the plant body and infecting it with the bacterium, infecting the callus with the bacterium, co-cultivating the protoplast and the bacterium, and co-cultivating slices of the leaf tissue together with the bacterium. The transformed cells obtained by these methods can be selected by using the suitable selection marker/s or assaying if they express the intended characteristic. The transformed cells may further be differentiated by the prior art technology to yield a recombinant plant body.

In order to integrate that T-DNA containing the foreign gene into the chromosomal DNA in the plant, the *vir* region is necessary. The *vir* region may be supplied from the vector having the foreign gene or from a different vector.

The plant cells transformed with the vector of the invention may be differentiated by the prior art technology to yield a recombinant plant body. The transformed plant may be selected by using a suitable selection marker or assaying if it expresses the intended characteristic.

Whether a DNA sequence/s unnecessary for the intended transformation has been integrated into plant chromosomes or not can be determined by various methods well known to the skilled artisan. For example, oligonucleotide primers are synthesized on the basis of the vector DNA sequence/s outside the borders and with these primers, PCR is performed to analyze the chromosomal DNA sequences in the transformed plant. In the case of transformation with a vector that contains a marker gene outside the T-DNA sequence, analysis can be done by assaying if the marker gene has been expressed.

The vector of the invention is characterized by its function to reduce the possibility of the integration of a DNA sequence/s unnecessary for the intended transformation. The term "to reduce the possibility of the integration" means that, compared to the use of a vector which is not modified on the left border sequence, the frequency of the integration of the unnecessary DNA sequence/s into host chromosomes is low, or the length of the integrated unnecessary sequence is short, or there is no such integration and; in addition or alternatively, compared to the use of a vector which is not modified on the left border sequence, the frequency of unintended transformation is low, or unintended transformation is slight, or there is no occurrence of such transformation. The term "DNA sequence unnecessary for the intended transformation" means a portion or fragment of the DNA sequence located outside the T-DNA sequence in the vector (namely, non-T-DNA). It

does not matter whether it is functional by itself or encodes a polypeptide or protein.

Various plants can be transformed by the transforming method of the invention and they include monocotyledonous plants such as maize, sorghum, triticale, barley, oats, rye, wheat, onion and rice, and dicotyledonous plants such as soybean, alfalfa, tobacco, rape, sunflower, potato, pepper and tomato. The method of the invention can reduce the possibility of the integration of a DNA sequence/s unnecessary for the intended transformation into plant chromosomes and the transgenic plants obtained by using the transformation method are less likely to have unexpected characteristics. Therefore, the method of the invention is suitable for transforming plants that can be taken as food by other organisms and regarding which there is particular concern about the possibility that the non-T-DNA sequence/s will transfer into plant chromosomes by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation. The method is most suitable for transforming monocotyledonous plants, in particular, rice.

Unless otherwise noted, the term "plant or plants" as used in the specification covers not only a plant body (individual) but also its seed (germinated or immature), part (leaf, root, stem, flower, stamen, pistil or slices of these), culture cell, callus and protoplast.

Example

Example 1

(1) Preparing vectors

Plasmid vector pSB11 (Genbank Accession No. AB027256, Komari et al., Plant Journal 10, 165-174 (1966)) was modified to have within the T-DNA region a cassette for expressing the hygromycin resistance gene (HPT) by means of a ubiquitin promoter and a ubiquitin intron (Christensen et al., Plant Molecular Biology 18, 675-689 (1992) and into the plasmid, a cassette for expressing a catalase intron containing GUS gene (Ohta et al., Plant Cell Physiology 31, 805-813 (1990)) by means of a ubiquitin promoter was inserted at the site recognizable by restriction enzyme StuI. The thus prepared plasmid was designated pSLB0 (see Fig. 1 and SEQ ID:NO. 1). The nucleotide sequence of pSLB0 is shown as SEQ ID:NO. 1.

Then, based on the nucleotide sequence of Ti plasmid pTiAch5 (Genbank Accession No. K00548), a synthetic DNA containing a left border sequence (hereunder abbreviated as LB) and the complementary synthetic DNA were prepared, they were annealed and processed to form blunt ends, and then used to prepare DNA fragments respectively having two and three LB sequences. The nucleotide sequences of the two synthetic DNAs are shown as SEQ ID:NO. 2 and SEQ ID:NO. 3. Each of the DNA fragments was inserted into pSLB0 between LB and the GUS expressing cassette at the site recognized by restriction enzyme PvuII; in this way, vectors were prepared that had more than one LB attached. The vector having two of the LB introduced by the synthetic DNA (which is hereunder sometimes referred to as sLB) to give a total of three LBs was designated pSLB2, and the vector having

three sLBs introduced to give a total of four LBs was designated pSLB3 (for the maps of areas of pSLB0, pSLB2 and pSLB3 in the neighborhood of the synthetic LBs, see Fig.

2). Each of these three plasmids was introduced into

- 5 *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* LBA4404 which already had plasmid vector pSB1 introduced (Genbank Accession No. AB027255, Komari et al., Plant Journal 10, 165-174 (1996)). They were subjected to the following tests.

(2) Transformation

- 10 Calli derived from the immature embryo of rice variety "Asanohikari" were transformed with LBA4404(pSLB0), LBA4404(pSLB2) and LBA4404(pSLB3) in accordance with the method of Hiei et al. (Hiei et al., Plant Journal 6, 271-282 (1994)).

- 15 (3) Analysis of the expression of GUS gene in transformants

Some leaves of the hygromycin-resistant plants obtained in Example 2 were stained with X-Gluc to check for the expression of the GUS gene. Seventeen out of the 340 plant individuals transformed with LBA4404(pSLB0) expressed the GUS gene, indicating that *Agrobacterium* derived DNA outside the border sequences was introduced into 5% of the plant individuals transformed with the conventional vector having only one LB. On the other hand, the number of plant individuals transformed with LBA4404(pSLB2) and

- 25 LBA4404(pSLB3) and which expressed the GUS gene decreased with the increasing number of synthetic LBs (Table 1). This indicates that the integration of synthetic LBs into the vector decreased the likelihood for DNA beyond the left

border sequence to be transferred to the plant.

(4) Analysis of genomic DNA in the individuals not expressing the GUS gene

In some of the individuals that did not express the GUS gene in (3), DNA beyond the left border sequence may have been introduced into plant chromosomes but not far enough to the ubiquitin promoter for triggering the expression of the GUS gene. To verify this possibility in each group of plants that did not express the GUS gene, about 60 independent transformants were randomly chosen and genomic DNA was extracted and subjected to PCR analysis. The primers used in PCR analysis were so prepared as to permit amplification of the region extending from a location between the inherent LB and the synthetic LB to a location in the GUS gene. The sequences of the primers are shown as SEQ ID:NO. 4 and SEQ ID:NO. 5.

As a result of the PCR analysis, seven out of the 67 plant individuals (10.4%) transformed with LBA4404(pSLB0) showed DNA amplification, revealing that when the conventional vector having only one LB was used, *Agrobacterium* derived DNA other than the desired T-DNA was integrated into chromosomes in the created transformants with a frequency of 10.4% of higher. In contrast, DNA amplification was found to take place in none of the plant individuals transformed with LBA4404(pSLB2) and LBA4404(pSLB3) that had synthetic LBs.

The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Analysis for the Expression of GUS Gene

Vector	Number of transformants	Percentage of GUS expressing plants
pSLB0	340	5.0
pSLB2	327	1.2
pSLB3	370	0.8

Table 2. Analysis of Genomic DNA

Vector	No. of plants from which DNA was extracted	No. of plants in which DNA was amplified by PCR
pSLB0	67	7
pSLB2	55	0
pSLB3	58	0

5 As can be seen from the above, the present invention decreased the integration of a DNA sequence/s outside the border sequences in plant chromosomes and made it possible to increase the efficiency of introducing only the intended T-DNA.

10 The foregoing description of the invention concerns primarily the use of two or more left border sequences, which may be derived from the same or different species of *Agrobacterium*. It should, however, be stressed that the fundamental concept of the invention lies in modifying the
15 left border sequence in plant transformation vectors such that it can be recognized by *vir* proteins more efficiently to reduce the integration of any unnecessary non-T-DNA sequence to plant chromosomes. Therefore, the present

invention embraces all vectors that have the modified left border sequence/s capable of achieving the same result. In addition to the examples described above, the modified left border sequences include the following: (1) those sequences

5 which are derived from the sequence already existing in relevant plasmids by deletion, substitution or addition of one or more nucleotides in the existing left border sequence to be recognized by *vir* proteins more efficiently;

10 (2) those sequences which are derived from the sequence already existing in the plasmid by deletion, substitution or addition of one or more bases in any sequence near the existing left border sequence to be recognized by *vir* proteins more efficiently; (3) those sequences which contain a plurality of any sequences that can be recognized
15 by *vir* proteins; and (4) any combinations of (1) - (3).

CLAIMS

1. A plant transformation vector based on the function of *Agrobacterium*, wherein the left border sequence has been modified such as to reduce the possibility of the integration of any non-T-DNA segment into plant chromosomes.

2. A plant transformation vector comprising a right border sequence and a left border sequence that can be recognized by the *vir* proteins of *Agrobacterium*, a T-DNA region located between these border sequences and into which a gene to be introduced into the plant can be inserted, and a replication origin that enables replication of said vector in bacteria, wherein said left border sequence has been modified such as to reduce the possibility of integration of any non-T-DNA segment into plant chromosomes.

3. The plant transformation vector according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the modification of the left border sequence comprises more than one left border sequence.

4. The plant transformation vector according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the T-DNA sequence contains a marker gene that permits the selection of the transformant.

5. The plant transformation vector according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the replication origin permits replication of the vector in bacteria including bacteria for vector amplification and *Agrobacterium*.

6. A method of transforming plants comprising using

an *Agrobacterium* host cell containing the vector according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

7. A plant transformed by the method of claim 6.

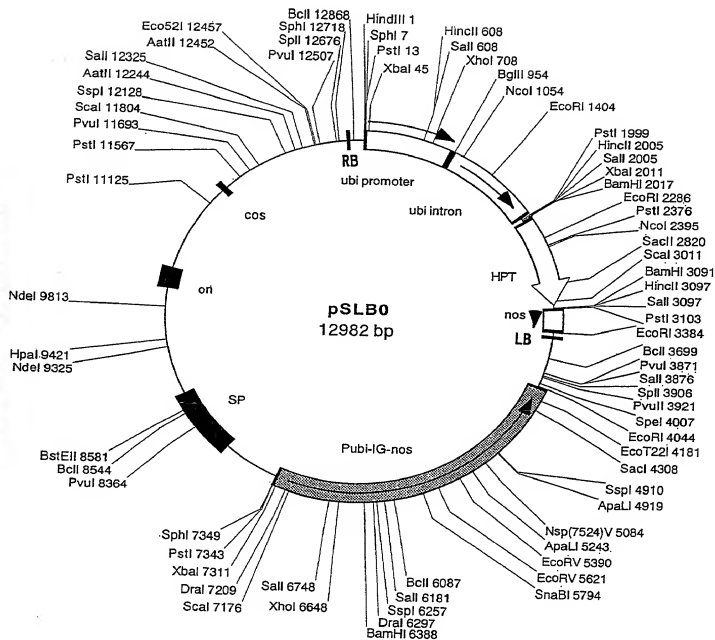
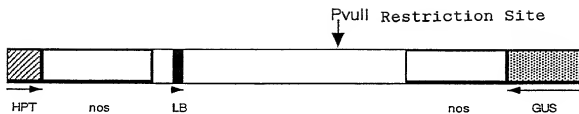
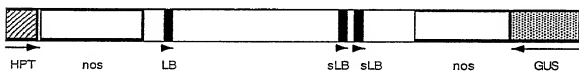


Fig. 1

pSLB0



pSLB2



pSLB3

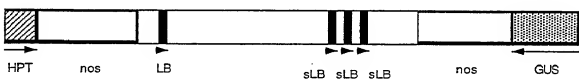


Fig. 2

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FOR PATENT AND DESIGN APPLICATIONS

0230-0158P

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; and was amended under PCT Article 19 on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I do not know and do not believe the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application, that the same was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application, that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months (six months for designs) prior to this application, and that no application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention has been filed in any country foreign to the United States of America prior to this application by me or my legal representatives or assigns, except as follows.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 (a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Insert Priority
Information:
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Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

(Number)	(Country)	(Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Month/Day/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)
_____	_____	_____

0230-0158P

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and/or an international application based on this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and in connection with the resulting patent based on instructions received from the entity who first sent the application papers to the attorneys identified below, unless the inventor(s) or assignee provides said attorneys with a written notice to the contrary:

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Full Name of Fourth Inventor, if any

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